OUR TROOPS IN FULL PURSUIT.

Over Prisoners.

150 Commissioned Officers Taken.

turned off to Front Royal, were pursued, attacked and 2,500 head of cattle, besides trains, horses, guns, &c. Gen. Sheridan. A portion of the Rebel Cavalry having driven by our cavalry, which were still pursuing the

The Rebel infantry made a stand at Fliat Hill, a strongly intremched position beyond Strasburg, which was attacked by our forces last evening and the creat parried and held by our troops. There is reason to believe that later dispatches were captured last night by Mosby near Winchester.

Stevenson reports that Sheridan's supply trains arrived safely at Winchester last night.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Opecial Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

Washington, Thursday, Sept. 22, 1864. Your special correspondent sends the following to this bureau, under date

Нанрин's Funny, Sept 22, 1864-1 р. m. The Rebels are in full retreat toward Staunton, with our forces in close pursuit.

Gen. Sheridan's headquarters this morning were be wond Strasburg. A great many Rebel stragglers have been and are being taken by our cavalry, which will four thousand, exclusive of the wounded, who number about three thousand two hundred.

We have captured over one hundred and fifty com missioned officers, of various grades, from Lieutenant-

or continue his race towards Staunton. The position at Fisher's Hill can only be flanked by column moving into the Luray Valley, which would be a work of some days and at the same time expos our weakened centre to attack at disadvantage.

It is doubtful, however, if Early will risk another battle in his present demoralized condition. He has no als retreat beyond Fisher's Hill his army must become still further demoralized, as our Cavalry vigorously presses both of his flanks and his rear.

The Rebel loss in the late fight will amount to one-Goodwin, who were killed were reckoned among the the coprit de corps of their commands fully attested their efficiency as commanders. Their less will be severely felt in the Rebel army.

The number of Rebel killed in the recent buttle, and buried by our forces, is over 500. All have not yet been Some of the captured Rebel officers of cavalry requested permission for their men, who were prisoners. to go out and bury their dead. Of course, the request was denied. They wanted an opportunity to escape.

Medical supplies in large quantities are being sent to the front. Thirty wagons laden with necessaries and luxuries, and four hundred hospital tents, each capable of accommodating ten men, were sent from here last tion, the Sanitary Commission, is also at work. They will send thirty-five wagon-loads of supplies to the front to-day, together with a numerous corps of nurses and

may even go beyond that figure. The enemy's grape

may even go beyond that figure. The enemy's grape and canister told fearfully on our ranks, and in the repeated charges made by our men the losses were severe. The loss falls heaviest on the fighting 6th Corps. The loss falls heaviest on the fighting 6th Corps. The loss in the 19th Corps was about 200.

Our badly wounded will be made as comfortable as possible at Winchester, and the less seriously wounded will be brought to Baltimore as soon as possible. A large number of surgeons went to the front this evening, and mere will go to-day. The Rebels did not leave any surgeons with their wounded, who are strewn all over Winchester. Their condition is pitiable in the extreme. They will receive the same attention as our own men. They will receive the same attention as our own men. Our wounded have all been removed from the battlefield to Winchester, where commodious hospitals have been already established. The churches and the houses of secessionists have been converted into hospitals for the occasion. There appears to be a great want of ambulances in this army. The want is a pressing one and should be immediately supplied.

Gen. Upton, who was wounded in the fleshy part of the leg. arrived from the front this morning. He will

be sent North. Gen. McIntosh is getting along well. Army supplies of all kinds are going forward rapidly under the efficient management of Capt. Flagg, Chief Quartermaster at this point. A large gang of laborers repair the damages inflicted on it by the Rebels. Cars are already running to within a mile or two of Martinsburg, and the whole road will be in running order again in the course of a week. Twelve miles of the track beyond Martinsburg was totally destroyed by the Rebels; that was the only serious damage they committed. B.

LATER.

HARPER'S FERRY, Thursday, Sept. 22, 1864. The Rebels have halted in their retreat at the impregnable position at Fisher's Hill. Heavy cannonading and some infantry fighting occurred near there yesterday, lasting till dark

Our eavalry have gone into the Luray Valley to operate in the Rebel rear and to compel them to evacuate their position at Fisher's But

MORE ABOUT THE VICTORY. DEWN DUCK BEEF TEIDURE.

NEWSTORK DAILY TRIBUNG KRIDAS, SUPTRIBURE

Vol. XXIV No. 7,322.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1864.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

OUR LOSSES ABOUT 4,000.

The Rebels Make a Stand at Fisher's Hill.

2,500 head of cattle, besides trains, horses, guns, &c.
Some of the Rebel pickets offered to trade fresh beef for coffee and other articles. On being asked what they would trade for Atlanta they would trade for Atlanta they have also are

would trade for Atlanta they had nothing to say and trict Attorney are here, and will investigate the case to merrow.

Lieut. Peel of the 40th New-York, was shot through the head to-day while looking through an embrasure SEFT. 21-6 p. m .- The guas along our entire line

heard at various points. THE PRESIDENT AND THE LIEU-TENANT-GENERAL.

Correspondence between President Lir coin and Lieut,-Gen. Grant,-Who is the South-West, Responsible for the Direction of our Armies.

The following is a copy of a correspondence which took place between the President and Lieut. swell the total number of prisoners captured to about Gen. Grant, and may prove interesting, as it furnishes an inside view of military affairs.

EXECUTIVE MANSION. 3 WASHINGTON, April 30, 1864. Lieut.-Gen. GRANT :-- Not expecting to see you be fore the Spring campaign opens, I wish to express The demoralization of Early's forces is complete, and in this way my entire satisfaction with what you have they are making for Lynchburg as fast as their legs can done up to this time, 'so far as I understand it. The particulars of your plans I neither know nor seek to bring Early to a stand, and force a fight out of him. with this, I wish not to obtrude any revtraints or con-The only place this side of Staunton where the Rebels straints upon you. While I am very anxious that any can make a stand with any hope of success, is at great disaster or capture of our men in great numbers Fisher's Hill, about two miles and a half beyond Stras. shall be avoided, I know that these points are less likely burg. The position there is admirably adapted for to escape your attention than they would be mine. If defense, the surroundings being very strong, in fact there be anything wanting which is within my power impregnable to attack. It remains to be seen whether to give, do not fall to let me know it. And now, with Early will avail himself of the advantages of the position a brave army and a just cause, may God sustain you.

Yours very truly, HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, CULPAPER C. H., Va., May 1, 1864.

THE PRESIDENT: Your very kind letter of yesterday

is just received. The confidence you express for the future and satisfaction for the past, in my military administration, is acknowledged with pride. It shall be my carnest endeavor that you and the country shall not bopes of receiving reënforcements, and if he continues be disappointed. From my first entrance into the volunteer service of the country to the present day, I have never had cause of complaint, have never expressed or implied a complaint against the Administration, or the Secretary of War, for throwing any embarrassment in the Reber loss in the man ageneral officers; 3 secretary of Wat, or was prosecuting what appeared to the way of my vigorously prosecuting what appeared to killed and 6 wounded. Gens. Rhodes, Lomax and be my duty. Indeed since the promotion which placed ers in the Rebel service. Rhodes and me in command of all the armies, and in view of the been astonished at the readiness with which everything asked for has been yielded, without even an explanation beingtasked. Should my success be less than I desire and expect, the least I can say is, the fault is not with you.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

THE REBEL RAID ON SANDUSKY Seizure of Two Stenmers-Destruction of the Philo Parsons and Island Queen-Attempt to Seize the U. S. Stenmer

Michigan-The Scheme Frustrated. pecial Dispatch to The Cleveland Leader.

SANDUSKY, Sept. 20, 1864. A deep-laid and carefully-planned Rebel con-

spiracy, which had no less an object than the capture of the United States steamer Michigan, the liberation of the secosh prisoners on Johnson's Island, and the seri-ous damage if not entire destruction of our lake com-merce, culminated yesterday evening owing to the dis-covery of the plot and the arrest of the leading con-spirators in this city last aight.

the cords. On reaching North Bass Island, where Capt. A twood resides, he went sabore, leaving and the boat continued on her way colock, as soon as the boat for the continued on her way to Sendusky, the clerk was selzed by four men, which were capt to be filled with a way and elegislator whose whole congressional career has been against the war, A.c., can never command the spend of the trunk which they had brought on with them turned out to be filled with may revolvers and hatchets.

When it was opened some twenty-five men armed themselves thereform.

Each man having two revolvers, the party were headed by an intelligent Englishman, apparently well acquaint of the win national many death to all who resisted. The boats were then headed down the Lake until 10 miles be vond Sandusky, then turned and run past Kelley's the continued of the soliders and delines of the united states. It is that was then headed down the Lake until 10 miles be vond Sandusky, then turned and run past Kelley's the standard of the standard states of the soliders and delines and delines, and the lained, but now bound to Toledo with a number of passengers, moduling thirty or forty returning is down whe steamer, usually running between Sandusky.

Is lained to Middle Bass. While lying at Middle Bass. W

yond Winchester. The reported death of Gerdon and Ramseur is incorrect. The Rebel Generals killed were Rnodes, Lomax and Goodwin.

STILL LATER.

There is a report, brought in by a surgeon just arrived from Winchester, that our forces have driven the Rebels from Fisher's Hill. The report, however, lacks confirmation. The Rebels could hold that position with 10,000 men against quadropic their number of the stream pipes on the day not be dependently been run ashore at Sandwich, on the Canada side, and robbed of her furniture, scuttled, and her steam pipes ont. We hear a run mor that she has since been got into the dry deck at morthal the has since been got into the dry deck at to-day is nearly as great to the distance of the day nominated Hen. A.

Member of Congression to the day nominated Hen. A.

Member of Congression to the day nominated Hen. A.

Sandwich, on the Canada West.

The Democrats of the day nominated Hen. A.

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Sandwich, on the Canada West.

The Democrate of Congress.

The War in the South West.

Sr. Louis, Thursday, Sept. 22. Col. Thompson of the Iowa Cavalry, who has opened this morning at daylight and kept up the roar just arrived from Little Rock, says that it was under-for half an hour. Since that time occasional shots are stood that from 20,000 to 30,000 Rebels, under Price, had crossed the Arkansus River between Rittle Rock and Fort Smith, and all communication was cut between these points. It was not known whether Price would strike Fort Smith or march directly for the State Shelby is expected to cooperate with him and enter the State from the South-East, while he pushes a column into

A report from another source says: Price already has a force 7,000 strong in Barr County, Mo. A heavy
Federal force is concentrating at Brownerite, between
Little Rock and Davall's Bluff. Darison's division under Gen. Dennis, from Morganza, has already arrived

The Guerrillas in Kentucky. LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Sept. 22, 1864.

A small force of Magruder's gang yesterday afternoon fired into the train bound to this city at New Haven, Ky., and were repelled with the loss of several killed. The guerrillas returned and burned the New-Haven depot. Nobody was burt on the train.

THE LATE CENERAL RUSSELL.-The remains of the late Brig. Gen. Russell will lie in state at the City Hall until three o'clock to-day, when they will be removed, under a military escort, to the steamer for con-Washington County are invited to attend at the City

remains of the gallant teneral Russel, who have a considered of Winchester on Monday iast.

The line will be formed in Grandest, right on threadway, at 1 o'clock p. m. The Field Start and Troop diamounted. The Hand and Drum Corps will report to the Adjutant fifteen minutes past one, on the ground. By order of the Land and Drum Corps will report to the Adjutant fifteen minutes past one, on the ground. By order of the Land and Drum Corps will report to the Adjutant fifteen minutes past one, on the ground.

TRENTON, Thursday, Sept. 22, 1864.

The Convention met at 2 o'clock to-day. Hon. Martin Ryerson, of Sussex. was appointed permanent President, with a Vice-President from each County was and a Secretary from each Congressional district.

Mr. Ryerson addressed the Convention at some length, Mr. Kearby, of Essex, then reported the resolutions.

Parties who visited her to-day say that she can be recovered without serious damage.

The Parsons then returned to the mouth of Sandusky
to with the intention of entering it and seizing the
United States steamer Michigan, but not receiving the
Utica on Saturday morning.

Congressional Nomination.

ALBANY, Thursday, Sept. 22. The Democrats of the 18th Congressional District to day nominated Hon. A. C. Paige of Schenectady for

The State Pair.

ROCHESTER, Thursday, Sept. 22, 1864. The State Fair is a grand success. The crowd

ingmen assembled here to-day. Seven States were represented. Robert Gilchrist of Louisville, was appointed tomporary Chairman. The object of the meeting is the mutual protection of workingmen in their industrial relations, and against the augmentation of the prices of the necessaries of life.

THE BOOK TRADE SALE.-The Book Trade

Sale was resumed for the seventh time yesterday more ing with Messrs. Scribner & Co.'s invoice, the list com prising a large number of theological works, among which were the complete works of Dr. I. A. Alexander Conybean and Hawson's Life and Epistles of St. Pau History and Origin of the English Language; Titcomb's Works; Canon Stanly's Works; the Christian Armour a splendid work with antique illuminated plates; Life e Luther; and Craik's History of English Literature Mesers, Graves & Young, T. R. Martin, Gould & Lin coln of Boston, Wm. Paine and John F. Trow, New York; G. W. Fisher, Rochester; George P. Blanchard Cincinnati; Bridgman & Childs, Northampton, Mass. William I. Middleton, Ford William H. Dennet of Boston cupied with the invoice of Mr. W. H. Appleton of thi City, comprising a large variety of standard works, and a number of very elegant photographic albums. The other firms offering books for sale were J. E. Tilton & Co., and Taggard & Thompson, Boston; David Porter D. G. Francis, Whipple & Smith, Salem, Mass.; John H. Tingley, New-York, and D. B. Brooks & Bro., of Salem, Mass. The attendance during the day was ent moderate, and the bidding very insnimate. To-day i the last day of the sale.

DANGEROUSLY SHOT .- Soon after 10 o'clock Thursday morning the well-known chiropodist Dr. J Zacharie became engaged in an altercation in his office Washington County are invited to attend at the City Hall, at three o'clock, to form part of the escort.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

Highes Department of the escort.

The body of Briz. General Russell, who was killed in the latter elasimed. Enraged at the refusal of the dector to deliver them up, Barnett drew a revolver and fired at him, the bail entering the right check nearly yesterday morning, and will lie in state at the City Hall between the heart of 19 A. M. and 23 P. M. to day, at which the research consisting of the 8th Rest. N. Y. S. N. G., will take up its march for the Hudson River R. R. Department of Chambers.

All officers on daty, or on leave of absence, now in the sity are invited to join in the flueral extensions.

Headquarters First Division, N. Y. S. N. G., N. W. S. N. G., N. W. S. N. G., N. W. WORK Sept. 22, 1864.

Special Order No. 41.—The Eighth Regiment, Col. J. M. Verran, will parade to morrow (Friday) as the funeral excellent of the former on last Monday morning to the remains of the gallant and lamented Brigader General Russell, who fed at the battle of Winchester on Monday last the former on him, and tendered him the money that had been paid for professional services in his absence. The Regiment will form line infront of City Hall at bail pair 2 p. m., and the procession will move at 2 p. m., precisely, S. The C. S. Hand will report to Col. Varians.

Eigen No. — In compliance with Division and Brigade Orders, this Regiment (except Ce, A.) will parade on Friday, the 23d inct, in full fatigue, for the purpose of executing the decive to deliver them up, Barnett allows and first should be wound, believes that the remains of the gallant tieneral Russell, who fell at the battle of Winchester on Minday and the procession will move at 2 p. m. and the procession will move at 2 p. m. precisely. B. The Brighth Russell, who fell at the was followed to the door by Dr. Z., but no violence was offered. Yesterday morning Orders, this Regiment (except Ce, A.) will parade on Friday. The Russell, who fell at the b some papers which the former had in his possession pers. These Dr. Z. produced from a stand drawer, and as he did so. Barnett arose, and fired, with the effect above stated. One other shot was fired, without effect. Dr. Parker, who examined the wound, believes that the ball has lodged in the region of the nose, or some other part of the face. He is not believed to be in immediate danger. Dr. Zacharie, some months since, was employed by the General Government, and established a Medical Bureau for the cure of soldiers feet, which might have become partially disabled by long marches or from other causes. We believe, however, the enterprise did not succeed. He is aged about 25 years, a mative of Charleston, S. C., and resided with his family at the above location. Dr. Barnett, later in the day, was taken before Justice Shandley, at the Essex Police Court, and committed for examination. He feels his position keenly, and was evidently laboring under strong mental excitement at the time the assault was committed. He is a native of England, aged about 35 years, and for some years past has resided in Philadelphia.

Mr. Ryerson addressed the Convention at some length, Mr. Kearby, of Esser, then reported the resolutions. The following is a synopsis:

The first reaffirmed their devotion to the great pursues of the strife in which we are engaged to maintain against all their ememies the integrity of the Union and the paramount authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States, and renews their expression of the United States, and renews their expression of their confidence that the object of their labors and section of their confidence that the object of their labors and section of their confidence that the object of their labors and section and second halls with delight the late victories of the Union arms: such triumphs are the best efforts parties can make for an honorable peace—the only steps to hold them daily, and in a few months, they were the Union a failure and counsels a truce with our traittorous force.

The third asserts that the purty which presents to the been gained in a connection with the prosecution of the war and a legislator whose only distinction has been gained in a connection with the prosecution of the war and a legislator whose whole congressional career has been squinted the whole of the relation of the party which presents to the soldier those only distinction has been gained in a connection with the prosecution of the war and a legislator whose whole congressional career has been squinted to the soldiers and sailors of the continuous control of the control

And the following is a list for week ending 10th of September, 1854:

Rev. Hy. B. Sharman, New Jersey; R. B. Cole, New York; C. O. Sian on, Boston; L. Lockwood, Jr., New York; W. H. Howell, Philadelphia; Mr. & Mrs. Hy. Walton, Philadelphia; Jaceph Parker, Philadelphia; James Muir, New York; W. W. Wheiply, New York; Chules F. Taylor, Baltimore; S. W. Moury, Providence; E. Dornitier, San Francisco; J. T. Rodd, New Orleans; John Hale, New Orleans; John Hale, New Orleans; John Hale, New Orleans; John Hale, Providence; D. Clark, New Haven; Stephen Brownell, Providence; D. Clark, New Haven; Stephen Brownell, Providence; D. Clark, Tompkins, New York; C. Mason, Chicago, Illinois; James Lindsay, Pitteburg; E. J. King, New York; A. Sampson, Maine; E. B. Hart, Rew-York; E. Riggs, New-York; E. Rages, New-York;

THE PRESIDENCY

Fremont and Cochrane Retire.

Fremont's Letter of Withdrawal.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 22, 1864. The following letter of Gen. Fremont, withdrawing his name as a candidate for the Presidency, is

Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1864. GENTLEMEN: I feel it my duty to make one step more in the direction indicated by my letter of the 25th of August, and withdraw my name from the list of candi-

party has become a paramount necessity.

The policy of the Democratic party signifies either separation or reëstablishment with Slavery. The Chi-cago piatform is simply separation. Gen. McClellan's

etter of acceptance is reestablishment with Slavery. The Republican candidate on the contrary is pledged to the recetablishment of the Union without Slavery; and, however hesitating his policy may be, the pressure of his party will, we may hope, force him to it.

Between these issues, I think no man of the Liberal carty can remain in doubt; and I believe I sm consisthe triumph of Mr. Lincoln, but to do my part toward preventing the election of the Democratic candidate.

In respect to Mr. Lincoln, I continue to hold exactly ie sentiments contained in my letter of acceptance. I onsider that his administration has been politically. ilitarily and financially a failure, and that its neces ary continuance is a c of regret for the country.

There never was a grander unanimity in a country

outh was powerless in the face of it. But Mr. Lincoln completely paralyzed this generous feeling. He destroyed the strength of the position and divided the it. Should those armies retreat, and our protection be North when he declared to the South that Slavery should be protected. He has built up for the South strength which otherwise they would have never at ained; and this has given them an advocate on the Chicago platform.

freely expressing to each other for the past two years, and which had been made fully known to the President. But in the uncertain condition of affairs, leading men were not found willing to make public a dissatisfaction and condemnation which could have rendered Mr. Lin- not be effected without the uninterrupted continuati cein's nomination impossible; and their continued silence and support established for him a character mong the people which leaves now no choice.

United, the Republican party is reasonably sure of necess; divided, the result of the Presidential Election is, at the least, doubtful.

J. C. FREMONT.

To Messrs, George L. STEARNS and others, a Commit

ANOTHER LETTER PROM GEN. PREMONT. BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 22, 1864. The following is another letter from Gen. Frenont, in which he gives his reasons for withdraw

ing more fully: GENTLEMEN: I inclose you my letter of reply to at invitation from some of my Republican friends to meet

In declining their invitation, I have informed them of my intention to stand aside from the Presidential canvass, and assigned my reasons for doing so. To avoid repetition, I inclose you the letter, in communicating to you now officially my desire to withdraw my name from the list of Presidential candidates. In this deci sion I have the approval of such of our friends as I have been able to consult. Urged by the near approach of the Election, I have thought it not prudent to incar the longer delay of consulting others. But I have reason to believe that they will unite with me fully upon the propriety of the step I have taken.

But in withdrawing from the post of candidate I do not in any way intend to withdraw from my share in the labor which we jointly undertook, to secure the triracy. Whatever the next Administration may be, we owe it to ourselves to form a phalanx, compact, and strong enough to insure the eventual success of the principles for which we have been contending—the great living, breathing sea before me.—the anxiot capable by its thorough unity, of exercising a pressure reestablishment of the Union, the Abolition of Slavery, and practical respect for liberty.

In the present composition of parties it is indispen

sable that carnest men should devote themselves to watching the progress and insuring the success of these of a higher and holier moment—to crush the Rebellion issues regardless of men or parties. Mr. Lincoln says remains, then, for the people in the event of his reflection vigilantly to require this following at his hands; ties he keep scrupplously within the Constitution and the Laws; to make him recognize that he holds his place and his power, not as belonging to himself to be struction as a people. Early in this Rebellion I was de-

movement we surrender our functions, the duty of watching party politics, in the interests of liberty and the Constitution, remains. What steps are necessary, in the performance of that duty, must be the subject for fature consultation.

I am. Gentlemen

Respectfully and truly yours, J. C. FREMONT. To Messrs. WORTHINGTON G. SNETHEN and others. a Committee, &c.

Withdrawal of Gen. Cochrane. TO THE WAR DEMOCRATS OF THE UNITED STATES.

A Convention of men of various political tenets assembled at Cleveland on the 31st day of May sion of the Rebellion the infraction of the rights of both individuals and States which attended it. The presence of a large number of War Democrats unexpectedly contributed to my nomination by the Convention for the Vice-Presidency, preceded by that of John C. Fremont for President.

tributed to my nomination by the Convention for the Vice-Presidency, preceded by that of John C. Fremont for President.

The principles which dictated my acceptance of the nomination, approved themselves at the time to very general regard, and have since, in my opinion, lost none of their original virtue or vigor. Their practical assertion was required, it was thought, by the success with which personal liberty had been assailed, and the extremities to which constitutional freedom had been reduced. Not the least inducement, however, was the consideration that the redress of grievances in the manner proposed could not interrupt, but would entirely consist with a vigorous prosecution of the war. It, certainly, was not contemplated that the success of the candidates should in any degree impair or endanger that most important part of the Platform which resolved "that the Rebellion must be suppressed by force of arms and without compromise."

Instead of the Demogratic Party, as wealthen hoped

and expected, cooperating at this point, they floated the war, at Chicago, and pronounced for unconditional peace. When, "to exhaust the resources of statesmanship" and to allow "the spirit of concillation and com-promise to prevail," Gen. McClellan virtually asserts that there should be "a cessation of hostilities," he is in agreement with the Convention which nominated him. When, however, he proposes, in the alternative of war, that the rebellious States shall be restored to precisely their former condition in the Union, with precisely the same political representation as when they departed from it, he rejects a Convention of States, on which, as the peaceable means, the Chicago Convention evidently relied for reconstructing the Union out of States physically debilitated and politically shorn. While, therefore, Gen. McClellan resolves upon an imessible Union as it was, through war, the Convention resolves upon an impossible Union as it should be, through peace. That the candidate does not stand rect upon his platform, though admitting a question whether, if elected, he would negotiate a peace, permits none, that, if elected, he could not effectively prosecute

The success of the Chicago nominees w id, therefore, at the best but place in power a party .. divided conels, of uncertain policy, and of indecisive action Clearly, such an event would be at the farthest from "a suppression of the Rebellion by force of arms and with out comprotaise."

The Burimore platform, however objectionable at other points, is unimpeachable at this; and while it fails to vindicate personal rights, and the rights of Free Speech and the Press, it does not fail to refer the relistablishment of constitutional liberty and the restoration The presidential question has, in effect, been entered of the Union to the arbitrament of arms, in which, and in which alone, the national safety is to be found. We stand within view of a rebellion suppressed—within half of a country reduited and saved. War life the curtain and discloses the prospect. War has given to us Atlanta, and War offers to us Richmond.

Shall we exchange the proffered victory for a "cessation of hostilities?" No! As we fought at the beginning we should fight to the end; and when Rebellion shall have laid down its arms may we peacefully reconstancs whatever this war for the Union shall be found to have spared. "Lay down your arms" then, as it was at the ommencement, so it is now, all that is demanded by loyal Americans of their rebellions brothers. I would certainly prefer that the American people

could be brought to a vote on the several propos peculiar to the Cleveland platform. The right of asylum -the one term policy-the direct vote of the people for their national chief magistrates—the Monroe the confining exclusively to the representatives of the people in Congress the re-construction of Statesand the amendment of the Federal Constitution to prohibit Slavery .- are principles of primary magnitude and importance. But before all these is our Country. It is menaged by Rebellion. Loyal armies alone protect withdrawn; or should they advance, and our safety be established? Shall there be peace through the co sions of politicians, or peace through the action of war ! That is the question.

Peace and division, or war and the Union. Other

alternative there is none. And, as I still am of the mind public, I annot now hold a position, which, by dividing, hazards the success of all those who, whatever their differences at other points, agree, as upon the question first consequence, that the restoration of the Union can

I. therefore, withdraw my name from the Cleveland Very truly yours, ticket.

JOHN COCHRANE. New-York, Sept. 21, 1864.

BROOME COUNTY,

Union Mass Meeting-The Largest Political Gathering Ever Seen in this Section of the State-A Procession Nearly Three Miles Long-The Sturdy Patriot and Statesman, Dickinson, President of the Meeting-His Views in Regard to the War and Peace-No "Reaction" in this Vicinity.

orrespondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

BINGHAMTON, Thursday, Sept. 21, 1864. The Union Meeting held in Binghamton yeserday was the largest and most enthusiastic gathering ver witnessed in this section of the State. Our town was literally crowded with sturdy, intelligent Union men and women. At noon (after the processions from the several towns had arrived) a grand procession of carriages was formed, which was nearly three miles in length, the carriages being well filled, and most of them

crowded with citizens of our county. The meeting was held in the square in front of the court house. Long before the hour of meeting the spaclous grounds were packed with people, and many were compelled to leave, being unable to get sufficiently near the speaker's stand to hear the eloquent remarks of the gentlemen who addressed the meeting.

MR. DICKINSON'S SPEECH.

Hop. DANIEL S. DICKINSON Was made I meeting, and on taking the chair said : Ladier and Gentlemen-I thank you kindly for the hono Ladies and Gentlemin-I thank you am only repay you extended me by your selection, and can only repay you

great living, breathing sea before me, -the anxious up turned speaking faces, and the profound attention be stowed, tell me, that you have not met to advance or re-tard individual ambition,—to build up or demolish political parties, cliques or combinations, but fer matters which is upon us and threatens our destruction as a peohe does not lead, but follows the will of the people. It ple—to guard, strengthen and protect the citadel of free popular government,—to illustrate and vindicate great and sublime truths, and to expose and bring to shame the alarming and dangerous falsehoods used at his pleasure, but as a really faithful servant of upon which all Union men, regardless of previous political names, parties or antecedents, could stand and act perform. Although as representatives of the Cleveland together, for the purpose of crushing and effectually destroying forever the Rebellion. I wrote it. It was urtensively published at the time in connection with my name, and here it is. And now, at the end of three years and some months of such agitation and overturnings as the new world has never seen before, I am happy to declare that, if called upon to rewrite it to-day, I would not change it in sentiment, sentence or syllable. It will, as John Q. Adams said of his defense, "stand the test of talents and /time."

PLATFORM OF 1861 OF D. S. DICKINSON.

First: We are for maintaining the government of the Union and the Constitution, so long as there is a loyal citizen North or South to battle with Rebellion, or a dollar to furnish the sinews of war.

Second: We are opposed to the war, and would therefore crush by the whole power of the nation its authors, who commenced it by robbery and treason, and by cannonading Fort Sumter.

See Eighth Page.